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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q139-Q144):

NEW QUESTION # 139

You have a microservice that is deployed in a Kubernetes cluster, and you want to monitor its performance and health using Prometheus and Grafana. How can you configure Prometheus to scrape metrics from your microservice and create dashboards in Grafana?

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Enable Metrics in Your Microservice:

- Ensure your microservice exposes metrics through an HTTP endpoint using a library like Prometheus Client (for Java), Go metrics, or StatsD.

- Define metrics such as request count, latency, error rate, and other relevant performance indicators.

2. Deploy Prometheus:

- Deploy Prometheus using a 'Deployment' and a 'Service'

- Configure Prometheus to scrape metrics from the microservice by adding its endpoint to the 'scrape_configs' in the 'prometheus.yaml' file.

```
scrape_configs:
  - job_name: 'my-microservice'
    static_configs:
      - targets: ['my-microservice-service:9100']
```

3. Create a Service for Prometheus to Access the Microservice: - Create a 'Service' of type 'ClusterIP' that exposes the microservice's metrics endpoint (usually port 9100). - Ensure Prometheus can reach this service. 4. Deploy Grafana: - Deploy Grafana using a 'Deployment' and a 'Service' - Configure Grafana to connect to Prometheus as a data source. 5. Create Dashboards in Grafana: - Use Grafana's dashboard builder to create custom dashboards that visualize the metrics collected by Prometheus. - Add panels to display graphs, charts, and tables that show the performance and health of your microservice. 6. Configure Alerts in Grafana: - Configure alerts in Grafana based on specific metrics and thresholds. - Set up notifications to alert you when critical issues arise with the microservice. Note: This approach provides comprehensive monitoring for your microservice. Prometheus scrapes metrics from the microservice, stores them in its time series database, and Grafana visualizes these metrics and provides alerts for potential issues. Example Prometheus Scrape Configuration:

```
scrape_configs:
  - job_name: 'my-microservice'
    static_configs:
      - targets: ['my-microservice-service:9100']
        # Optional: Use a service discovery mechanism to automatically detect microservice pods
        # discovery:
        #   kubernetes_sd_configs:
        #     - role: service
        #       names: ['my-microservice']
```

Example Grafana Dashboard: - Create a dashboard with panels that show the following metrics: - Request count per minute - Average request latency - Error rate - CPU and memory usage of the microservice container - Set up alerts to notify you if: - The request count exceeds a certain threshold - The average latency exceeds a certain threshold - The error rate exceeds a certain threshold - The CPU or memory usage exceeds a certain threshold,

NEW QUESTION # 140

Exhibit:



Task

You have rolled out a new pod to your infrastructure and now you need to allow it to communicate with the web and storage pods but nothing else. Given the running pod kdsn00201 -newpod edit it to use a network policy that will allow it to send and receive traffic only to and from the web and storage pods.

The image shows a terminal window with a light blue background. At the top, there is a yellow box containing the text 'All work on this item should be conducted in the kdsn00201 namespace' and a warning icon with an exclamation mark. Below this, there is a note in a light blue box: 'All required NetworkPolicy resources are already created and ready for use as appropriate. You should not create, modify or delete any network policies whilst completing this item.' The 'THE LINUX FOUNDATION' logo is visible in the top right corner of the terminal window.

- A. Pending

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 141

You have a Deployment for a web application that uses a separate Redis cache pod for session management. You want to ensure that each web application pod can access a dedicated Redis instance for session management and avoid contention. Explain how you can use a PersistentVolumeClaim and StatefulSet to achieve this.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

I). Create a PersistentVolumeClaim

- Create a PersistentVolumeClaim (PVC) to request persistent storage for each Redis instance.

- Specify the storage size, access modes, and other requirements based on your needs.

- Example:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
metadata:
  name: redis-pvc
spec:
  accessModes:
    - ReadWriteOnce
  resources:
    requests:
      storage: 1Gi
```

2. Create a StatefulSet: - Define a StatefulSet for the Redis pods. - Associate each Redis pod with a unique PVC, ensuring that each pod gets its own dedicated persistent volume. - Example:

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: StatefulSet
metadata:
  name: redis-statefulset
spec:
  serviceName: "redis-service"
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: redis
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: redis
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: redis
          image: redis:latest
          ports:
            - containerPort: 6379
          volumeMounts:
            - name: redis-data
              mountPath: /data
      volumes:
        - name: redis-data
          persistentVolumeClaim:
            claimName: redis-pvc
```

3. Configure the Deployment: - Define the web application pod Within a Deployment. - Use a Service (e.g., 'redis-service') to access the Redis instances. - Make sure the web application's code can access the Redis instances using the service name. - Example:

```

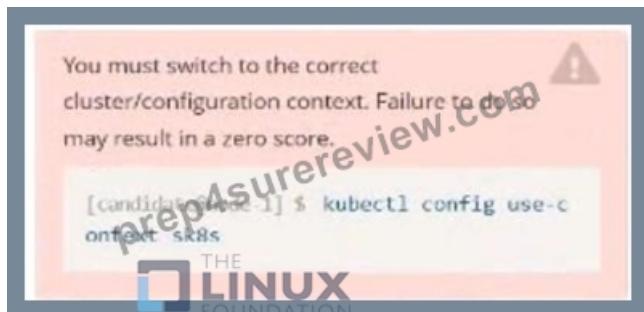
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: webapp-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: webapp
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: webapp
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: webapp
          image: webapp:latest
          ports:
            - containerPort: 8080
          env:
            - name: REDIS_HOST
              value: "redis-service"
            - name: REDIS_PORT
              value: "6379"

```

4. Deploy and Test - Deploy the PersistentVolumeClaim, StatefulSet, and Deployment. - Test the web application to ensure that each pod can access its own dedicated Redis instance and session data is correctly managed Without contention. 5. Important: - StatefulSets ensure that each pod has a unique hostname and persistent storage, making them suitable for managing stateful applications. - This approach helps isolate Redis instances, preventing session data conflicts and ensuring the scalability of your web application ,

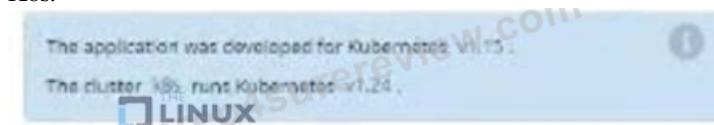
NEW QUESTION # 142

Refer to Exhibit.



Task:

- 1) Fix any API depreciation issues in the manifest file -/credible-mite/www.yaml so that this application can be deployed on cluster K8s.



- 2) Deploy the application specified in the updated manifest file -/credible-mite/www.yaml in namespace cobra

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution:



```

File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: www-deployment
  namespace: cobra
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: nginx
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: nginx
          image: "nginx:stable"
          ports:
            - containerPort: 80
          volumeMounts:
            - mountPath: /var/log/nginx
              name: logs
        env:
          - name: NGINX_ENTRYPOINT_QUIET_LOGS
            value: "1"
      volumes:
        - name: logs
        emptyDir: {}

```



```

deployment.apps/expose created
andimate@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods -n ckad00014
NAME          READY   STATUS      RESTARTS   AGE
xpose-85dd99d4d9-25675  0/1   ContainerCreating  0          6s
xpose-85dd99d4d9-4fhcc  0/1   ContainerCreating  0          6s
xpose-85dd99d4d9-fld7j  0/1   ContainerCreating  0          6s
xpose-85dd99d4d9-tt6rm  0/1   ContainerCreating  0          6s
xpose-85dd99d4d9-vjd8b  0/1   ContainerCreating  0          6s
xpose-85dd99d4d9-vtzpq  0/1   ContainerCreating  0          6s
andimate@node-1:~$ kubectl get deploy -n ckad00014
NAME          READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
xpose  6/6      6           6           15s
andimate@node-1:~$ kubectl config use-context k8s
witched to context "k8s".
andimate@node-1:~$ vim ~/credible-mite/www.yaml
andimate@node-1:~$ vim ~/credible-mite/www.yaml
andimate@node-1:~$ kubectl apply -f ~/credible-mite/www.yaml
deployment.apps/www-deployment created
andimate@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods -n cobra
NAME          READY   STATUS      RESTARTS   AGE
www-deployment-d899c6b49-d6ccg  1/1   Running    0          6s
www-deployment-d899c6b49-f796l  0/1   ContainerCreating  0          6s
www-deployment-d899c6b49-ztfcw  0/1   ContainerCreating  0          6s
andimate@node-1:~$ kubectl get deploy -n cobra
NAME          READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
www-deployment 3/3      3           3           11s
andimate@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods -n cobra
NAME          READY   STATUS      RESTARTS   AGE
www-deployment-d899c6b49-d6ccg  1/1   Running    0          14s
www-deployment-d899c6b49-f796l  1/1   Running    0          14s
www-deployment-d899c6b49-ztfcw  1/1   Running    0          14s
andimate@node-1:~$ 

```

NEW QUESTION # 143

You have a web application that requires a dedicated load balancer to handle incoming traffic and distribute requests across multiple pods- HOW can you set up a dedicated load balancer in Kubernetes using a 'Services and Ingress'?

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create a Deployment:

- Create a 'Deployment' for your web application.

- Specify the number of replicas, image, and any other necessary configuration.

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: my-web-app
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: my-web-app
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: my-web-app
    spec:
      containers:
        name: my-web-app
        image: example/my-web-app:latest
```

2. Define a Service: - Create a 'service' to expose your 'Deployment' and provide a load balancing endpoint. - Specify the 'selector' to match the labels of your pods and use 'type: LoadBalancer' to request a dedicated load balancer from your cloud provider.

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: my-web-app-service
spec:
  type: LoadBalancer
  selector:
    app: my-web-app
  ports:
    - protocol: TCP
      port: 80
      targetPort: 8080
```

3. Configure an Ingress: - Create an 'Ingress' Object to handle incoming traffic and route it to the correct service. - Specify the 'hostname' for your web application and the 'backend' service to which the requests should be forwarded.

```
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: Ingress
metadata:
  name: my-web-app-ingress
spec:
  rules:
    - host: my-web-app.example.com
      http:
        paths:
          - path: /
            pathType: Prefix
            backend:
              service:
                name: my-web-app-service
                port:
                  number: 80
```

4. Apply the Configuration: - Apply the 'Deployment', 'service', and 'Ingress' definitions using 'kubectl apply' or 'kubectl create'.
5. Access Your Application: - Once the 'Ingress' is configured, you can access your web application using the specified hostname (e.g., 'my-web-app-example.com'). The load balancer will distribute the traffic across the available pods of your web application. Note: The 'type: LoadBalancer' service will create a dedicated load balancer in your cloud provider, which will be accessible through an external IP address. The 'Ingress' object will map the hostname to this load balancer, routing traffic to your web application pods.

NEW QUESTION # 144

.....

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